## GROWING SENTIMENT AMONG CUBANS

FOR UNION WITH THIS COUNTRY

Santiago de Cuba, July 23 .- Among the Amerthe United States, the rift between the Ameri Cuban Army itself. Not that the men of Genthought to the political future of their island. ment. But among the officers there has been a remarkable shift of feeling.

Most astonishing and significant is the change in General Garcia himself. He had been known and risks the establishment of an independent In a Cuban republic the rewards of all military State of a union, with only a small voice in last few days, however, General Garcia has expressed his opinion that the welfare of Cuba United States. Partly on account of his attitude and partly on account of the same reasons

THE SHAFTER-GARCIA TROUBLE.

Furthermore, he shared with virtually all the

is clear. He refused to let the Cuban off as much as possible. Then there is the un questioned fact that robbery and violence would have attended the entrance of any considerable body of Cubans into the city. Perhaps the soldiers themselves might have been restrained to some degree, but the guerillas and camp followthe opportunity to plunder. The taking of cattle from refugees, of which General Shafter horses and other crimes committed in spite of

keeping the Cubans where they would not be tempted to break the Eighth Commandment. The animated looting of the houses at El Caney, the night of its capture, by the insurgents was a lesson not to be forgotten. Even worse was the theft of blankets and ponchos belonging to Americans who were fighting. The 71st New-York suffered notably from these depredations on July 1. All baggage was left behind before the regiment went into action. While the men were thus risking their lives for Cuba Libre Cabans were emptying haversacks and helping themselves to a choice assortment of articles. Other regiments suffered similarly. Some of the robbers were of the insurgent army, alwhat would have happened if men who treated their friends and allies thus had been permitted in the city of their enemies. General Shafter's course was the only possible one.

SCURRILOUS PLACARDS ISSUED.

General Shafter sent an invitation to General ceived no such message. Just where the break came is not evident, but it was an unfortunate one. In continuing in temporary authority the existing government of the city General Shafter acted only on civilized precedent. But here he again had to disregard the wishes of his allies. They were for establishing a Cuban municipality at once. With Southern fervor they thought that no Spaniard should be kept in office for an hour. They had translations made of scurrilous placards issued by the municipality, in which the Americans were roundly abused. General Shafter was too broad-minded, however, to be affected by these things, but they are to be presented at Washington with the Cuban plea.

CUBANS EAGER TO GET CONTROL

What was asked was the immediate election of city officials to replace these holding their appointment from Spain. In this, of course, no Spaniard was to have a voice. His allegiance to a foreign Power, so carefully preserved, barred him out. On the other hand, many of the Cuban soldiers said that they lived in the Cuban soldiers said that they lived in Santiago. Anyway, it was clear that no officials would be elected who were objectionable to the military. That such an election will be held is a matter of course. The difference of opinion lies in whether it shall take place in the disturbances of ordinary conditions due to war, or shall be delayed until affairs have settled into their usual channels. The Cubans are for all possible haste, and are marshalling facts and petitions to present at Washington.

FEAR CUBAN RULE.

The business of Cuba is chiefly in Spanish hands. This element, both from its enmity to the insurgents and its desire for a stable government, favors annexation, here in Santiago. Doubtless the same considerations will produce similar convictions in the minds of merchants in the rest of the island when it shall have fallen into the possession of the American Army. But even in the strongest patriots, who are men of education, there seems to be a growing doubt as to the ability of the Cubans to set up and to carry on an enlightened and perup and to carry on an enlightened and permanent government. Many fear millitarism. Some of these are themselves in the army. Seeing how generally the presidency of South and Central American republics is in the hands of successful soldiers, they look for something similar in Cuba under a republic. This would mean the retention under arms of a considerable part of the present forces, with consequent taxation and interference with free government. HATRED AGAINST THE NEGROES.

Santiago de Cuba. One is a little surprised to THE FRUITS OF THE WAR. learn the weight attached to this feeling by Cubans of the higher class. Some of them say that the sentiment is exactly the same in Cuba as in the southern part of the United States. These men were formerly slaves, and the white people could ill brook having them in any kind of authority. There is enough of Spanish pride in the Cuban nature to make the idea of negro domination a terrible one. Senator Proctor calculated that those of negro blood were in a considerable majority in Cuba. Of course, his observations are of greater value, as they were made in the more populous part of the island, but there is excellent authority for saying that the proportion of negroes has grown in recent years. The reason is that they were better able to withstand the ordeals of reconcentration and starvation. This climate is their natural one. The white man is the alien. He is less hardy to endure the lack of prepared food. The negro has scemed to exhibit a trace of his African days, when he lived on the fruits of the forest. earn the weight attached to this feeling by

no line between the white and black troops. tion about race feeling comes as a surprise. But an intimate knowledge of the conditions leads to assurances from various persons that the pessible ascendancy of the blacks, espethey would surely become important factors.

ernment negro domination here would be equally in her fiag or was added to the blue field of the

cubans seem to United States would gladly wel-come their rich domain into Statehood. Of the feeling in the larger country against adding to its political problems they will hear nothing. They are convinced that an era of land greed has set in, if it has not always existed dormant, and that with the consent of the island union will be speedy.

WOULD REPLACE THE MAINE.

SOME ONE STARTED AN ENDLESS CHAIN FOR THAT PURPOSE.

into the Navy Department upon Secretary Long, contributed by patriotic Americans who want to build a battle-ship to replace the Maine. Somebody the Secretary does not know who, started an endess chain to this end, and the Secretary is doing his best to break the chain. To such of the con-tributors as give their address he is returning the money, with a note informing them that he has no authority under the law to receive it, and that the object seems to be otherwise provided for, as Con-gress has specifically appropriated money for the construction of another battle-ship to be known as the Maine.

A PROMOTION BOARD.

ONE TO BE APPOINTED TO CONSIDER CASES OF

Navy for the promotion or recognition in some other suitable manner of American sailors, officers and enlisted men who have notably distinguished for the purpose of considering all such cases horses and other crimes committed in spite of all precautions, are indications enough of what would have happened had free access to Santiago been given to the Cuban Army.

ALLIES STEAL FROM THE SOLDIERS.

Besides, the experience of the American soldiers themselves was a sufficient reason for in the purpose of considering all such cases of the civil War had progressed some time, to avoid charges of discrimination that had begun to be made in many cases. While this Naval Board will consider the great mass of cases, on favorable recommendation in some few instances, the President and Secretary Long will reserve to themselves the right of independent action, such, for instance, as in the case of Lieutenant Hobson.

FROM THE CAMP OF GENERAL GOMEZ.

CAPTAIN HUNT, OF THE FLORIDA EXPEDITION. PRAISED THE CUBAN FORCES.

C. D. V. Hunt, war correspondent for "Harper's Weekly," arrived here yesterday directly from the Cuban camp of General Gomez. He was the bearer of dispatches from General Gomez to T. Estrada Palma of the Junta. Mr. Hunt, rather, Captain Hunt, as he was commissioned captain in the volunteer forces by the President expedition, which carried supplies to General Gomez, nearly three months ago. Captain crossed the trocha El Maron Jucaro with General Menocal, who, with 200 men, carried the supplies to General Gomez. General Gomez was actively carrying on a campaign against the Spaniards dur ing the time Captain Hunt was with him. The General and his men were short of supplies, and were trusting to what they could pick up on the march from place to place, but this did not discourage them in the least, and it was a common occurrence for one hundred Cubans to attack a

occurrence for one hundred Cubans to attack a Spanish column of 300 men and force them to retreat.

Captain Hunt was under fire while he was crossing the trocha to General Gomez, and the expedition lost fifty men. The principal food of the army of General Gomez was the plantain, and, occasionally, a little salt ment. The Piorida landed two cargoes of supplies for General Gomez, but his army of 5.000 or more men soon made way with them, and more are urgently needed. Captain Hunt speaks in the highest terms of Gomez and the Cubans, and says that no person who has not been with them on their campaign can fully appreciate the hardships they have gone through or their courage under the most trying conditions. Captain hunt, in his trip to Cuba, travelled Sio miles, part of the time on horse or mule back, and the rest on foot. He left the camp of General Gomez in Sania Clara Province two weeks ago last Monday. He recrossed the trocha on foot, and, after reaching the seashore, took a small boat and made his way to Miami, Fla. from where he came to this city. He will remain here a few days and then report to Washington for duty in the Army.

THE TEXAS HAVING A GOOD CLEANING.

EIG DEMAND FOR PASSES TO THE NAVY VARD. PLACING GUNS ON THE PANTHER.

drydock the office of the captain of the yard has been besieged by persons desirous of visiting the warship. Captain Sumner has been kept busy signing slips, and it is estimated that nearly three The hull of the vessel has been thoroughly

sand blast cleaning every speck of dirt and seaweed from it, preparatory to putting on the first coat of paint. Calkers are bosy hammering away at the decks, and mechanics are removing the in jured parts of the superstructure. The plate on

jured parts of the superstructure. The plate on the starboard side, which was plerced by the shell which exploded in the smokestack has been removed and a new one put in its place.

While a number of women were talking to Captain Philip yesterday one of them said: Oh, Captain, I should like to see one of those shot holes I read about.

"Why, certainly," replied the Captain, who turned on his heel, and, addressing an orderly, said. Johnson, bring in that shot hole." The orderly disappeared, and the visitors looked at each other in wonderment.

peared, and the visitors looked at each other in wonderment.

Johnson reappeared in a few minutes carrying the rorn plate, which had just been taken from the starboard dirshaft under the bridge. The fair visitor was ostanished when the plate was laid at her feet and every one in the party laughed heartily. Then Captain Philip said. There you are, and here is a piece of the shell that did the danuage, pointing to a piece of nick-colored stuff which lay on the floor of the cabin.

The mounts for the new batteries are all in position on the cruiser Panther, and ten 5-inch guns were put on board yesterday.

NATIONAL RESERVES TO RAISE A COMPAN The National Volunteer reserves have under-The negro question also enters into the sub-ject, and it is this that has largely affected the views of Cuban officers in the province of Thirty-third-st.

SPEECHES BY MEMBERS OF THE HA-WAHAN COMMISSION.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL SURE TO BE CON

plause.) Mason and Dixon's line had been blotted out, and all were in favor of one flag and the Union. (Applause.)
Representative Hitt also spoke of the certainty of the Niceragua Canal as one of the results of the war, as was a cable to Hawaii. He also referred to the vigor, firmness and judicious energy of President McKinley, saying that his action "was indorsed by every sensible, thoughtful man in every political party." A better apaction was indorsed by every sensine, thoughtful man in every political party." A better appreciation of the true majesty of the American people permeated the whole world. Ex-Senator Reagan also spoke, expressing the same senti-

R. Peck, was unanimously adopted:

R. Feck, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That we rejoice in the assured prospect of an early and honorable peace, and in the unparalleled triumphs of our brave sallors and solders in the existing war. We hereby express our hearty admiration for and confidence in the wise, patriotic and able administration of President Mc-Kinley. He has been equal to every need, and has shown the entire world how worthy he is to lead a great people in a great cause. The Commissioners started this evening for

San Francisco, where they will sail on August wife, two sons and his clerk, Henry L. Hayes,

secretary of the commission; Senator Cullom by Mrs. Cullom, Mrs. William Barrett Ridgeley, of Springfield: his daughter, and his stenographer, J. Castle Ridgeway; Senator Morgan by his son, George W. Morgan, and a private secretary. The remaining members of the party are D. A. Ray, disbursing officer; Albert S. Berry, of Newport, Ky., sergeant-at-arms, and M. W. Blumenberg, stenographer.

WASS FOR AMERICAN SOLDIERS

high mass was celebrated this morning at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church at 7 o'clock, for the repose of the souls of the American soldiers was celebrant, assisted by Father Niehaus as deacon and Father Jashinski as sub-deacon. The acolytes were Father J. Englert and Father W. Kenna. Father Lorenz was thurifer and August Duke master of ceremonies.

The Hichester choir of professed students, under Father Dietrich, rendered the music.

Admiral Cervera, Captain Eulate, the Spanish chaplain and about fifty of the other Spanish prisoners attended the service, occupying seats in various parts of the church. The altar was lighted and a bier was erected in front of the chancel, which was covered with a black pall with a white cross. Around the bier were six lighted candles. A number of Protestants attended the services, and a large congregation was present. As Admiral Cervera came out of the church after the ceremonies the other Spanjards stood at attention as he passed into the College of the Redemptorist Fathers to pay his that he attends in the church.

Admiral Cervera and his son left here this afternoon on the 2:40 train for Baltimore, on their way to Norfolk to visit, it is understood, a sick Spanish captain there. Lieutenant E. K. Moore accompanied the Admiral to the station. The latter was dressed in a plain suit of white material. When he will return is not known.

FOREIGN POLICY CONFERENCE.

NICARAGUA CANAL WILL HAVE A PROMINENT PLACE ON THE PROGRAMME.

Washington, Aug. 4.-Ralph M. Easley, secretary of the Committee on Arrangements for the Na-tional Conference on Foreign Policy, called to meet at Saratoga August 19 and 20, has been consulting signers of the call in Eastern cities on the scope of the programme Before leaving for Chicago to of the programme. Before leaving for Chicago tonight he said the changed conditions in the war
rituation resulted in increased interest in the conference. Suggestions have come from all quarters,
he said, that prominent places be given on the programme to the Nicaraguan Carai and international
arbitration. Another division of the programme
will deal with the commercial aspects of the new
colonial possessions.

The work of disinfecting and fumigating the Dr. Doty has informed the War Department that The disinfection of the vessel included the which had been placed between decks and the removal of all bedding The lumber from the bunks and the bedding were removed to Hoffman Island, where they will be destroyed. The Concho will probably come up to her pler to-day, where she will be reduced for further service. The soldiers who were removed from the Concho and detained on Hoffman and Swinburne Islands were removed less night to Fort Wadsworth, where they were placed in temporary hospitals, which have been crected on the slope toward the old water battery. he men are reported to be improving

The men are reported to be improving.

Dr. Daty was advised restricted that the transport San Marcos would be due here in a few days with a number of soldiers from Santhage, and he is now making atrangements to have the Swinburne Island Hospital ready to receive those cases of illness which he considers necessity to send there. REDUCING WAR EXPENSES.

Washington, Aug 4 Secretary Long is now de-voting much attention to reducing the expenses of the Navy Department, which were so vastly increased by the war. In this he is carrying out the

PRIZE MONEY INJUSTICE.

THE HAWK'S CLAIM THROWN OUT-A WEAK GOVERNMENT DECIDES TO UTILIZE A

Washington, Aug. 4.-The Navy Department secured an opinion from the Attorney-General

Senator Cullam said that the Commissioners | shot, a very substantial reward would have

ATTORNEY GENERAL GRIGGE'S DECISION.

THE CLAIM NOT SUSTAINED.

ained under the provisions of Section 4.625. I am destruction was in use as an auxiliary vessel of the Spanish Navy, although her precise status is the Spanish Navy, although her precise status is not at present known to your Department. If it be true that the vessel at the time of her destruction was a ship or vessel of war belonging to Spain, or in her service, then it is possible that under the provisions of Section 4,625 of the Revised Statutes the officers and crew of the Hawk may be entitled to the bounty provided for by that section. Whether the officers and crew of the Castine would be entitled to such bounty is also a question which I suggest to you, although I express no opinion thereon. Very respectfully.

JOHN W. GRIGGS, Attorney-General.

APPOINTMENTS BY GOVERNOR WOLCOTT.

the following appointments: Associate medical examiner, Third Worcester District, Joseph H. Palardy, of Fitchburg; first medical examiner, First Worcester District, Windsor A. Brown, of Athol; Ballot Law Commissioner, Henry V. Cunningham,

Ballot Law Commissioner, Henry V. Cunningham, of Boston.
Considerable interest has been felt as to the renomination of Mr. Cunningham. He was named today as the representative of the free-silver wing of the Democratic party that cast nearly eighty thousand votes for George Fred Williams. The Governor is compelled by law to recognize in his appointments the party which cast the second highest number of votes at the last State election. Mr. Cunningham was obliged first to say that he was never affiliated in any way with the National Democratic party. Thus the Democrat of the law is the silver Democrat, who voted for Williams last fall, and the proceedings have been taken in accordance with the ruling of Attorney-General Knowlton.

COLLISION ON THE NEW-HAVEN ROAD.

A BRAKEMAN KILLED AND SEVERAL PEOPLE IN-

South Norwalk, Conn., Aug. 4-A head-on collision between passenger train No. 59, westbound, leaving New-Haven at 2 p. m. and due in South Norwalk at 4:07, and a switching freight train occurred at 4 o'clock this afternoon on the edge of the four-track bridge of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad over Washington-st. Isaac

Davis, a freight brakeman, was killed. The injured are Daniel Olds, passenger engineer, badly cut and scalded; Henry Cramer, passenger fireman, leg injured; John Nickerson, freight engineer, elightly out and bruised; Lewis Winthrop, freight fireman, cut about the head; a passenger

freight fireman, our about the head; a passenger who refused to give her name, artery out over eve. All the passengers were severely shaken up, and some were bruised.

That the loss of life was not greater is considered remarkable, as the scene of the accident is a dangerous point. The passenger train was entering the city at its usual speed, and had just rounded a curve before reaching the Washington-st, bridge. Coming in the other direction was a switch engine, to which was attached a short train of freight cars from the South Norwalk and Danbury division. Before the train could be stopped the two locomotives had crashed together with great violence. Then followed scenes of great excitement. Wild rumors prevailed, and it was announced that the loss of life was appailing. The physicians of the city were speedily summoned, but their services were not greatly in demand. As soon as possible the collection of the passengers and train hands was begun, and the wreck was searched. In a short time the body of Davis was taken from the wreck.

H. C. DU VAL'S GIGANTIC SCHEME! In these days of sweltering heat it is a positive

relief to learn of a gigantic undertaking which has been evolved by H. C. Du Val for the alleviation of suffering Mr. Du Val, while watching the whirring revolution of an electric fan in his office, thought out this stupendous scheme, and he is seriously contemplating the formation of a company to carry out his idea. The company will probably be known as the international Ozone Condensation and Distribution Company, Mr. Du
Val's idea is to cetablish power-houses at Newport,
Bar Harbor, Block Island, Saramas Lake and other
summer resorts and condense the atmosphere in
huge ists. These jars are to be transported here
and attached to electric fame. By turning the knob
one can get the air of his favorite resort. His idea
goes further. For Newport there will be a gramophone accompanient by which one can hear the
waves breiking on the beach and the band playing
in the Casina. For Coney Island there will be a
stort-machine to dispense hot Frankfurters, and for
Long Branch there will be a kinetoscope attachment that will give a view of Richard Croker in
bataning. The possibilities and resources of the
undertaking are beyond all calculation, and like
Colonel Mutherry Sellers, Mr. Du Val thinks there
are millions in it. probably be known as the International Ozone Con-

LEAGUE OF AMERICAN MUNICIPALITIES. Detroit Aug 4 Samuel L. Black, Mayor of olumbus. Ohto, has been elected president of the Leanue of American Municipalities.

PROMOTIONS IN THE SEVENTH.

Elections were held last night by the second and third companies of the 7th Regiment, and, by a unanimous vote, the (sliowing officers were advanced First Syspent Walter W. Bininard, to a serial leaterning, and Oren M. Beach, it first sergeaut, to be serond heutenant, Lieutenant Beach is in the second compan, and takes the place variated by theutenant Diack, who is promoted. Lieutenant Brainard akes the place variated by the promoted of Lieutenant Moarce Crane.

COALING STATION AT SAMOA CONCESSION SECURED TWENTY-

FIVE YEARS AGO.

Washington, Aug. 4.—The President has decided to make practical use of American rights at Pago-Pago Harbor, Samoa, and the establishment of a fully equipped naval cooling station there will be undertaken at once. has been ordered to Washington for consulta-

group and a naval establishment there in keep-

this matter, but it is known that Civil Engineer making of a first-rate naval base at Pago-Pago. and in the mean time will superintend the construction there of a wharf, with an outfit of automatic coaling machinery, similar to the

provide a balance of a quarter of a million dol lars immediately available. One of these, means of small lighters the locality was not although every official report from commanders visiting the harbor was enthusiastic in recommendation of its improvement and maintenance

session of this station are evident from a glance at the map of the Pacific Ocean. It is exactly 4.160 miles from San Francisco, and 4.012 miles from Yokohama, the distance between Yokohama and San Francisco being 4.791 miles. hama and San Francisco being 4.791 miles. Pago-Pago is 2,263 miles from Honolulu, the latter American port being just about the same distance from San Francisco. The island of Guam, in the Ladrones, is barely 3,000 miles from Samoa, and Manila is just 4,000 miles away. It is understood that one or more of the American gunboats now on duty in Cuban waters will start as soon as the blockade is raised for Samoa by way of Cape Horn, and will display the American flag there until relieved by other vessels. These gunboats were built especially for duty in the Pacific, but were detained on the eastern coast of the United States when the war began. One of them, the Marietta, accompanied the Oregon on her famous cruise from California to Cuba, and will probably be the first to reach Samoa. the first to reach Samoa.

WRANGLING OVER A DYING MAN.

DELAY DUE TO A DISPUTE BETWEEN HOSPITAL AUTHORITIES MAY CAUSE THE PA-TIENT'S DEATH.

Because of a wrangle between Dr. F. M. Pallister and the Bellevue Hospital authorities last night. the chances are that George Brown, eighteen years old, of No. 216 East Thirty-seventh-st., will die from pneumonia. The young man was taken from his home last night, in a Flower Hospital ambulance, in charge of Dr. Pallister, to Bellevue. When the man was carried into the reception-room it was found that Dr. Pallister had not diagnosed his cas on the regular sip. Captain John McHale, who was on duty, asked the doctor why he had failed to diagnose the case, and the doctor said that that was for the Bellevue physicians to do.

Thereupon Captain McHale refused to receive the case. Dr. Pallister went out, and talked to the driver of the ambulance for a moment, and then returning to the reception-room, said: 'T'll get even with you." Then the ill man was put back into the ambulance, and taken to the East Twenty-secondst. police station.

the station, asking why the patient was not re-ceived, saying that Brown was dying from pneumonia. After considerable talking, Captain Mc-Hale sent out an ambulance, with Drs. Baker and

Hale sent out an ambulance, with Drs. Baker and Barbour in it, with instructions to look at the patient. At the station, the Bellevue physicians found that Brown had been carried into the station, and laid on the floor of the section-room, which had just been scrubbed.

"What do you men mean by putting this man on a wet floor?", asked Dr. Barbour of Dr. Pallister. "Can't you see that he is dying. To which, according to Drs. Barbour and Baker. Dr. Pallister made answer: "I'm a new man, my driver told me to bring him here: I've done what's right, and that lets me out."

"But," insisted Dr. Barbour, "this man is dying." Then, Barbour says. Pallister amswered. "I don't know what's the matter with the man."

The result of another ten minutes of talk was that the Believue physicians refused to take the patient, and Sergeant Quigley directed that he be moved to Flower Hospital. Then Dr. Pallister and his driver carried the man out. But, instead of carrying him to the Flower Hospital ambulance, they tried to put him to the flower Hospital ambulance, they tried to put him to the flower Hospital who had believe. They were prevented from doing this by the Bellevue Hospital driver, who threatened to knock the doctor down.

There was another discussion on the street, until finally Sergeant Quigley asked as a favor to himself that the patient he taken to Bellevue. This was done. The doctors had been wrangling over the ailing man for simost an hour. When he was finally received at the hospital it was said that he had an advanced case of preumonia, and could not live. It was admitted at Bellevue that the patient's condition had been seriously affected by delay in treatment.

treatment.

Dr Pailister tells the following story

"A few days ago," he said "a note was received at Flower Hospital, headed 'For your information,' and reading that 'no more patients would be received from any hospital' without a previous history of the case.

"Last night I got this call, and when I found the patient I took him to Bellovue, as the medical department of Flower is all torn up in consequence of extensive alterations and repairs. When I got there the clerk asked me for the previous history of the case.

extensive alterations and repairs. When I got there the clerk asked me for the previous history of the case.

I told him I had not treated the man and knew nothing of it except what I had learned during the night. He then peremptorily ordered me to write no treatment upon the silp. I declined and told him to write it himself. He then called up Superintendent O Rourke and was instructed to refuse the case. I called up Superintendent Hornby, at Flower Hospital, and under his advice took the patient to the East Twenty-scond-st. station. I told the sergeant what had happened and he called Believue, and asked for an ambulance, telling them that the patient was dying. An ambulance came in charge of two Bellevue surgeons, and when they found that the case was the same that had been refused they held a conference and declined to take the man, although his condition was alarming.

I called up Superintendent Hornby a second time and was instructed to leave the man in the station-house and return to Flower Hospital. I did so, it understand that Bellevue relented and took the man. If he dies they can only blame themselves."

Superintendent C. H. Hornby, of Flower, as well as Dr. Pallister, is disposed to place the blame upon Superintendent O'Rourke. They say he is entirely to blame, and that his subordinates merely carried out his orders.

CANADIAN PACIFIC THREATENED.

COMMISSION THAT CONORESS MAY INTERVENT

Chicago, Aug. 4.-In his argument before the Interstate Commerce Commission to-day General Passenger Agent Eustis, of the Burlington road, warned the Canadian Pacific that if it continued a shotgun policy toward the American roads. Congress would intervene and compel it to design Mr. Eustis spoke for upward of an hour and In forceful language he described the evilwhich he said had resulted from the granting of

He declared that if the Canadian Pacific could not conduct business on even terms with its Amer. jest he admitted that this discrimination might in sense amount to granting differentials. seclared, however, that giving differentials Western roads would prove a remedy for the present troubles.

n even terms with its competitors if it quickened

CAPTAIN JOSHUA SLOCUM HERE.

ton.

On his return from this trip he built the Spray, which is 40 feet long. 14 feet beam, 144 feet depth of hold and of 2 tons net burden. He intended to use her as a fishing smack, but finally decided to make the trip around the world. He formed the entire crew of the little vessel from captain down to cook. He relates numerous remarkable experiences of his voyage, and has many souvenirs given him by people he met. He came here from Fair Haven through the Sound, and for the first time on the trip had a passenger with him. The passenger was his youngest son.

REPRESENTATIVE SAYERS FOR GOVERNOR. NOMINATED BY ACCLAMATION IN THE TEXAS

Convention to-day Congressman Joseph D. Sayers was nominated for Governor by acclamation, and J. N. Browning for Lieutenant-Governor. In accepting the nomination Mr. Sayers said that he approved every plank of the Chicago platform.

DEATHS FROM THE HEAT.

The following cases were reported yesterday & deaths and prostrations from heat: DEATHS.

M'DERMOTT, Edward, laborer, about forty years cid; overcome at Thirty-fifth-st, and the East River; died before an ambulance arrived.

MILLS, Henry, forty years old, of No. 1,442 Avenue A: overcome at No. 50 Maiden Line; taken to Hudsenst, Hospital, where he died.

PROSURATIONS. PROSTRATIONS.

st. Hospital, where he died.

PROSTRATIONS.

CAREY, John, chirty-nine years old, of No. 503 West Thirty-third-at, overcome at No. 25 Washington Square; taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

GNNON, Michael, thirty years old, of No. 174 Eldridgest, overcome at White st. and Broadway; taken to Hudson-st. Hospital.

GUNZER, Peter, of No. 650 Lenox-ave.; overcome at No. 42 Dast Seventy-eignth-st.; taken to the Fresbyterian Hospital.

KENNEDY, Farrick, of No. 9 East Eleventh-st.; overcome at Coenties Slip; taken to Hudson-st. Hospital.

MENDED, David, thirty-two years old, of No. 74 Washington-st.; overcome at West and Canal sss.; taken to the Hudson-st. Hospital.

MELOR, John, thirty-eight years old, of No. 154 West Elighteenth-st.; overcome at Senevtieth-st. and Madison-ave.; taken to the Presbyterian Hospital.

MEURER, Christopher, twenty-three years old, of No. 101 Wyrds-ave. Brooklyn; overcome at Third-ave and Eleventh-st. taken to his home.

NICHOLS, Michael, thirty-six years old, of No. 26 Washington-st., Hoboken, overcome at Mutray and West sts.; taken to the Hudson st. Hospital.

RANKER Henry, thirty-five years old, of No. 28 Washington-st., Hoboken, overcome at Mutray and West Eighty-eighth-st.; overcome at Ninety-first-st and East River; taken to the Fresbyterian Hospital.

SCHEFFHILLEER William of Hamburg-ave. Brooklyn; overcome at Ninety-first-st and East River; taken to the Presbyterian Hospital.

SCHEFFHILLEER William of Hamburg-ave. Brooklyn; overcome at No. 1.70

Amsterdam-ave. isken to the Mannattan Hospital.

TREMMEL Frederick thirty-seven years old, of No. 21 TS East Seventy-skith-st., overcome at No. 1.70

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Amsterdam-ave. isken to the Mannattan Hospital.

TREMMEL Frederick thirty-seven years old of No. 21 TS East Seventy-skith-st., overcome at No. 1.70

EX-GOVERNOR MORTON'S BARN BURNED. Poughkeepsie, Aug. 4 (Special).-The large hay barn on ex-Governor Levi P. Morton's farm at Ellerslie, near Rhinebeck, was struck by lightning and destroyed late last night. In the heavy electric storm lightning struck the roof of the barnand the building was soon burned to the ground. It was full of hay, and the loss was about store which was fully covered by insurance.

RECEPTION TO SECRETARY ALGER. Washington, Aug 4 - Through Charles Adams chairman of a committee on arrangements appointed by the residents of Atlantic City, and Kennelly Crossan. Secretary Alger has been invited to at-tend a reception to be given there in his honor, as a recognition of his able administration of the War Department, and to bring with him Adjutant-Gen-eral Corbin.

DISTILLING PLANT CONTRACT.

Washington, Aug. 4 - The Navy Department has awarded the contract for the construction of a dis-tilling plant on Dry Tortugas Island to the Sugar Apparatus Manufacturing Company, of Philade-phia S. M. Lills the president of this company, prepared the plans for this plant, which will have capacity of sixty thousand gallons of distilled water every twenty-four hours.

NO MORE TROOPS FOR ALASKA.

San Francisco, Aug. 4.-Major-General Merrian has decided to send no more troops to Alaska this season. A year's supplies for the troops now there will be ordered sent from Seattle at once. There are not many soldiers in Alaska now. A company of the 14th United States Infantry is at Sitka, and of the 14th United States Infinitely there is one at Wrangel. Three officers and fifteen men are trying to get up the Copper River, seeking a trail to Helle Isle on the Yukon. A similar party is working up Sushiana River, to cross the Tarina River by way of Good Fastor River, Volkmar and Birch creeks to Circle City. Still another party of three officers and twenty men is at St. Michaels.

At a meeting of the Military Club held last evening at the clubhouse, the recent action of the Board

of Governors in investigating under what condi-tions the club could be continued was approved. The presiding officer was Thomas Dimond, and fifty members were present, although is votes were cast, owing to the many process carried by these present. The meeting adjourned at 11 clock after present. The meeting adjourned at 11 clock after which there was a mession of the Board of Jov which there was a session of the Board of Jov which there was a session of the Assay of Jov which there was a session of the Assay of Jov which there was any date fixed for connecquence, however, nor was any date fixed for the final decision as to the continuance of the club it was said last night that there was some possibility that the club might remain in existence.